

***Hackelia hispida* (Gray) Johnst. var. *disjuncta* Carr**
sagebrush stickseed
Boraginaceae (Borage Family)

Status: State Sensitive

Rank: G4T2T3S2S3

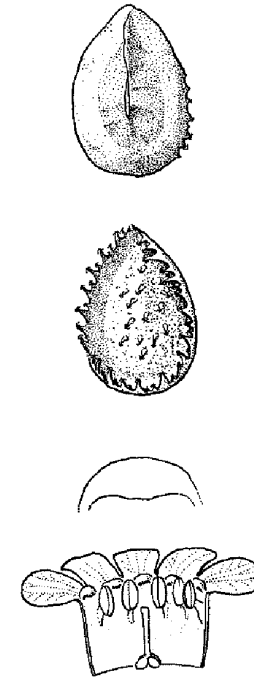
General Description: Robust perennial, 14-24 inches tall, herbage distinctly green or the lower stem purplish; stems several from a stout taproot, erect or ascending, having some short, fine, spreading or appressed hairs with non-pustular bases intermingled with longer, coarse, hirsute-hispid hairs with distinct pustular bases; inflorescence with short, fine, upward appressed pubescence; Leaves pubescent with hairs of two size ranges as on the stem; radical leaves 5-6 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch wide, elliptic, petiolate up to one-third their length; lower cauline leaves broadly lanceolate, subclasping, 2-4 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch wide, those subtending the inflorescence generally broader, lanceolate to ovate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch wide, becoming reduced to minute bracts in the inflorescence; calyx $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, oblong. Corolla almost bell-shaped, the limb cream-colored, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, the lobes broadest at the base; throat commonly brown; nutlets $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, narrowly ovate, the dorsal surface rough, wart-like with stiff bristle-like hairs, the intramarginal prickles prominent, 8-12, the confluent bases of the marginal prickles forming a broad flange $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide around the main body of the nutlet, the distinct portion of the prickles $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, a long prickle alternating with one or two shorter ones.

Identification Tips: *Hackelia hispida* var. *disjuncta* differs from *Hackelia hispida* var. *hispida* by possessing the following features: cauline leaves much broader, subclasping; fine, often subappressed hairs intermingled with the coarse, spreading hairs of the stem and leaves; plant shorter; appendages of the corolla with a slight offset to the protuberance and tending to be more papillate; and the nutlets tending to have a greater number of intramarginal prickles.

Phenology: Flowers in May and June.

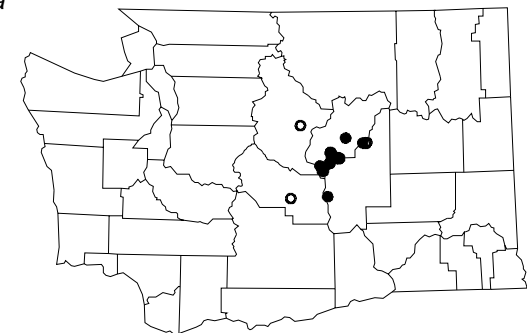
Range: Regional endemic; known only from Grand Coulee, Moses Coulee, and that portion of the west facing wall of the Columbia River canyon from the mouth of the Moses Coulee

Hackelia hispida* var. *disjuncta
sagebrush stickseed



©1959 University of Washington Press. Illustration by Jeanne R. Janish.

Known distribution
of *Hackelia hispida*
var. *disjuncta* in
Washington



● Current (1980+)
○ Historic (older than 1980)

Hackelia hispida* var. *disjuncta

sagebrush stickseed



Photo by Katy Beck



Photo by T.M.

Hackelia hispida* var. *disjuncta

sagebrush stickseed

Range (continued): north to just above Rock Island Dam. Currently known from Douglas and Grant counties. Historically known from Chelan and Kittitas counties. Occurs in the Columbia Basin and Eastern Cascades physiographic provinces.

Habitat: Rocky talus at elevations of 600 to 2100 feet. Associated species include fern-leaved lomatium (*Lomatium dissectum*), whiteleaf phacelia (*Phacelia hastata*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lycopsoides*), branched phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima*), and roundleaf alumroot (*Heuchera cylindrica*).

Ecology: The taxon occurs in sparsely-vegetated areas within an arid region. Talus movement may affect individuals, but probably rarely affects populations. Fires may occasionally burn within its habitat, but fuels are generally too light to carry fire or to burn very intensely.

State Status Comments: The small range, small number of known populations, and the generally low number of known individuals are the primary factors contributing to the taxon's status.

Inventory Needs: Additional inventory is needed in the Columbia River canyon of central WA as well as the Crab and Wilson Creek drainages.

Threats and Management Concerns: Since the taxon occurs on talus there are few direct threats except possibly gravel operations. Herbicide drift and isolated recreational activities may affect some sites.

References:

Hitchcock, C. L., A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson. 1959. *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 4: Ericaceae through Campanulaceae*. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 510 pp.

Gentry, J.L. and R.L. Carr. 1976. A revision of the Genus *Hackelia* (Boraginaceae) in North America, North of New Mexico. *Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard.* 26(1): 121-227.